THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6916.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING SUIT IN A PARIS COURT.

American Heirs to the Succession of a

Chapter of Revolutionary History--Inedited Letter of Gen. Washington.

VALUE OF THE RECORDS IN FAMILY BIBLES.

Important to Families in Pennsylvania,

We translate the following report of an important suit which has been just decided before the Tribunal of the Seine, from the Paris Gazette des Tribunauz, received yesterday by the Asia. It concerns the fortunes of an ancient and honorable Philadelphia family, and has much that will be interesting to the general reader.

Divil Tribunal of the Seice by Mrs. Elizabeth Chilling, wife of Mr. Ridgway, against the Duc de Valmy and Moor. De Lery, relatives of the deceased by the paternal line. Mrs. Ridgway claimed the portion of the rich sucpossion belonging to the maternal line; and she founded her claim on the following facts:— The Marquis Barbé de Marbois, father to the Duchess

ca in 1779, in the quality of Secretary of Legation under the Chevalier de Luzerne, and on the departure of that Minister for France he occupied the position of Charge d'Affaires, which he retained till 1785, at which time he was promoted to the post of Intendant of H'saire he was promoted to the past of Intendant of Ha-paniols. During his acjourn at Phiadelphis he had made the acquatatance of Elizabeth Moore, daughter of William Moore and Sarah Loyd. This William Moore, who was a simple colonist to his youth, had distinguishod himself in the war of the Revolution, had become the friend of Washington, and had been invested with the high dignity of President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. M. Barbo de Marbois wedded In 1784 Mias Elizabeth Moore, blas and two brothers. Thomas Loyd Moore, one of the co, is the grandfather of the plaintiff, who would be a unequently, second cou-From the statement of the plaintiff's counsel we gather

the following facts:—

Madame Sopiase Barbé de Marbois, duchess de Piassance, cied at Athens on the lith May, 1854, intestate. She left neither progenitors, nor descendants, nor brothers, nor sisters, nor nephows, nor nicess to inheris the large preperty which she held in France. The succession, therefore, devolved upon the mescast collateral relatives in the paternal and maternat lines. The former was represented by the defendants, Mescar. De Valmy and De Lery; the latter by the plaintiffs, aniricous, and living in the United States. On the 21st July, they proceeded to the inventory of the property without calling in the maternal branch, although the existence of relatives belonging to that branch was perfectly well known; the family papers could leave no doubt in that regard. The division was effected with great precipitancy between Mescar. De Valmy and De Lery, not with standing the observations of Mr Riguit, provisional deministrator of the succession, On the 30th October, 1864, the maternal heirs presented their demand for shares.

The advocate continued—In that state of afaffire, gentlemen, the only question that you have

affire, gentlemen, the only question that you have to decide is, are the plaintiffs justified in their quality of news? The defendants respond "No," and affirm that the whole of the succession belongs to them by right of devolvement. Our justifications are crition three points only. You do not prove -- say they -- the marriage of William Moore with Sarah Lloyd Duchess de Plaisance. The justifications on the re-ning part of the genealogy are recognized as regular and complete. It is true that my clear does not prove e her the registry of marriage of Wm. Moore with Sa-rah Lloyd, or the registry of birth of Elizabeth thoore and her brother Thomas Lloyd Moore. What signifies that if these three registries can be supplied in the most Shat if these three registries can be supplied in the most decisive manner, in fact and in law, by the other decu-ments produced? It is sought to compel us to put in avidence the registry of marriage of Mr. Moore and Earah L'cyd. This demand would be admissible if the marriage had been celebrated in France, where the keeping of registers of the civil State is prescribed and conform. But when a marriage celebrated in a foreign proofs admitted in the country to substantiate marriages. We will see by and by what the mages in this matter are in the United States, and particularly in Pennsylvania. Besides, even in France, and under the French law, article 197 makes an exception to article 194. But precisely in point is the hypothesis of article 197, for it relates to two persons constantly holding the position of legitimate spouses. Will we be told that article 197 is not applicable to foreigness. That would be wrong, for the law makes no distinction: and besides, there is in each case identity distinction; and besides, there is in each case identity of motives; or rather article 197 is applicable a fortion to foreigners belonging to a country where the registra tions of civil condition are not prescribed by law or deslared obligatory upon the citizens. We hold multiplied proofs of the marriage of William Moore, celebrated 13th December, 1757, and of the continuous holding of the married condition; and numerous documents leave no doubt on the rules and usages of the county in

Our adversaries prelend that the date of the marriage has a great importance, because, compared with the date of the birth, it renders the children legitimate or illegitimate according as they are born before or after marriage—legitimization by subsequent marriage not existing in the United States. But the documents which see produce prove not only the fact, but also the date of the marriage; and besides, it suffices for the certainty of the marriage; and desides, it summes for the certainty of the marriage that the children are reputed legitimate, be-saure apparently no person will admit that there is be-twen spouses a legal presumption of concubinage, and against children a legal presumption of bastardy. This quite gratuitous presumption would be so much the more colous in this case, as it is belied by the social

position of the parties—William Moore, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and commander in chief of the troops of Pennsylvania—Barbe de Marbots, counsellor to the Parliament of Metz, Consul General of France, and charge d'affaires of his Majesty to the United States of America. It is also belled by the quality of the witnesses who assisted at the marriage of M. Barbe de Marbois and Miss Elizabeth Moore. And now, is not the illegitimacy of Elizabeth Moore, become Madame Barbé de Marbols, highly improbable? Is there

another proof wanting? If so, listen to this letter, writ ten by the great Washington to William Moore: in by the great Washington to William Moore:

It is with the greatest piesane that I have learned from you the news of the happy and agreable union which you are on the point of forming for Mas Moore. Although you have given numerous proofs of your predilection and attachment for this constry, this last act may be considered not only as a grand and tender evidence of it, but see the most attachtory and mest durable. The qualities and the connections of this percease cannot fail to reader it such. On this subject of this heppy event please to accept the falled attentions of Mrs. Washington and my family. We must be heaving the and my family. We must be heaving and to show my family and the subject of the property of the weaking of the property of your amidale spaces whom, as well as her family, we have the pleasure of knowing, and to show we beg you to present our compliments.

Prestrated with the greatest calceme and the highest conference of the subject of the property of your friendship.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

You now understand, gentwissen, how clique is the

You now understand, gentlemen, how clions is the supposition which the defendants direct against the nother of the Duchess de Plaisance, for the purpose of doubling their hereditary emclument, and of adding two millions of fraces to the two millions which they have already collected. Do we or do we not establish the marriage in a legal manner? We prove the docu-ments which in the United clates, and especially in afrecate here cited extracts from documents showing by the parish register or by memoranda written in the family libbe, and where the Bible and the register fail, then by deposition of eye evacement and by acts of no toricty. From these documents it would, also, that ye replainshood of merriages, births and danks is carly obtained processes said. Camber to the proof of the marriage of Mr. More and Sarah Lleyd

the advocate called the attention of the court to two acts of notoristy—a letter from the French Consul at Philadelpoia, two civit depositions, a promise of marriage between M. de Marbois and Edizabeth Moore, the will of Sarah Mcore, dated December 6, 1787; an extract from the memoranda insertibed on the family Bible of Wm. Mcore, and several other documents. They demand of us (be convinued) proof of the filiation of Thomas Lloyd Moore, our grandfather, and that of Elizabeth Mcore, become Macane de Barbois, and they contend that we ought to produce the registry of birth. But firm arridices 46, 319, 250 and 233 of the Cole Nappleon, it results that even in France it is possible to prove legitm ate filiation independent of the registry of birth. The court has already seen, according to the certificates of which I have reac extracta, that the case is evidently the same in the United States. The defensants say, again:—You produce sets taken from the registries of the United States, why do you not produce those which will establish processly the parentage which you claim? The snower is easy: the Cefensants produce existing acts of this nature, but the family not having always cause the registration of births, marriages and slittle stable which have taken place in the family. Besides, we challenge our adversaries to prove that in the State of Pennsylvania there exist colemporateous registers of the birth of Thomas Lloyd Moore and Elizabeth Moore and of Thomas Lloyd Moore, grandfather of his cellent.

At the audience of the lith July, Mr. Berryer, counsel of Mesers. de, Valmy and de Lery, presented his argument as follows:—

an ine suscence of the rath July, an Server, counsel of the sargument as follows:—

Gentiemen, you have not lost the recollection of what took passe at your met auditnor. My adversary accumulated laters you document of all kinds, endeavoring to drew from them probabilishes. But a partition of la listiface is not time of it ose actions which can be sufficient to the sufficient of the suff

versaries. You see to what results they arrive, when they ecceavor to build up origins far back by the sid of simple probabilities. Before commencing the examination of all the documents with which our adversaries are armid against us, let us cost our eyes, gentlemen, upon the gereslogical table which they opose to us. A rapid glance shows us that even supposing the relationship, which we deny, was proved, it would still be necessary to prove the decease of a brother of Mr Thos Llayd Moore, Mr. Robert Kerney Moore, who figures on this table. Even that would not be suitident: the American law does not admit representation for the deseendants of brothers and sisters, so that the existence of the children of Robert Kerney Moore.

Counsel arriving at the principal question in dispute, contended that the proof that the common authors lived as husband and wife is not admissible; such condition is only sufficient to prove dilation in certain cases; that is, the child who reclaims for himself is alone admitted to avail himself of it. Third parties have not the same right. They are held to produce acts. But in his case Thomas Lloyd Moore himself would not have been able to invoke the countries of himself would not have been able to invoke the countries as husband and wife of those whose soo he casima to be, because he did not prove his filiation, which should be established before everything. That which filiations alone for these whose soo he case the countries of the same day to the same condition as the French law of the history of the same day to the same day to the prove the history of the same day to the same day the contributed for these whose so he case and the same day that the plaintiff seek to deduce from a tension to the series of all the birton, the original same shall be proved to the same day the contributed the same day the contributed that the same day the contributed the same day the contributed that the same

of a diplematic convention. Madame Barbé de Merbois should therefore evidently have figured in the division of the succession of their pretended brother, or in any legal act, were it even an act of renunciation. I put this question to our adversaries: What are your rights? Let us a smit tout the marriage of 1784 is proved, that the birth subsequent to this marriage is established: you will not be heirs until you will have shown yourselves truch by the death of Robert Keney Moore without issue. Let us admit sho that you have made this latter proof there still remains a frestly between the two families—the marriage contract of M. and Madame & Marbois colorated in 1784, this centract divides the two fortunes—that of M. de Martois and that of Edizabeth Moore. The main clause is in aubstance that the collaters heirs of Edizabeth de Yarbois shall not have nor pretend to have all her right of share in the common property, but only the value of the property and effects which will have devoted on said lacy by means of donations or heritages. It results from the clause that if you have the right to take that which comes from the side of Madame Barbé de Marbois, you cannot, at all events, touch what M. Barbé de Marbois leaves after him.

The tribunal rendered the following judgment:—

The tribunal rendered the following judgment:—
Considering that the chief point of controversy bears upon the precif to be made by the spouses Ridgery, plaintiffs, of the inglitunecy of no children, born of the common authors; that then the question to be reached in the know whether it has been proved that William Moore and Serah Lloyd were, before the birth of their children, united in legitimate marriage—considering that the families Moore and Lloyd were established in chief and the control of the control of

It condemns the sponses Ridgway to the expenses as towards the Willing heirs, saving to them their resource against de Valmy and de Lery. It condemns de Valmy and de Lery collectively in all the costs.

The rest of the objects and conclusions of the parties

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Before Hon Jucge Cowles.

Aug. 3.—In the matter of the petition of Loyal S. Pond, for a uril of mandamus, to be directed to Fernando Wood, Mdyor — The writ of mandamus should not issue except when it is necessary to enforce the rights of the party seeking its aid, and in that class of cases only where no other adequate remedy exists. In this case party seeking its aid, and in that class of cases only where no other adequate remidy exists. In this case it is unnecessary to inquire whether the order made by the Superior Court, directing the Comptroller to procure the warrant, to be countersigned by the Mayor, was one which the hayor himself was bound to obey nor is it necessary to determine whether an order could properly be made for the payment of money due by the corporation of this city, until such corporation in the superior Court, which made the order, can determine for itself whenever the question had itself been made a party to the proceeding. All of these questions its Superior Court, which made the order, can determine for itself whenever the question shall arise before that tribunal. It is sufficient for all the purposes of this motion to say that that court poseums ample power by process of attachment to enforce its own orders. That remedy is open to the relator here, provided the order made by the Superior Court is one which the Mayor was bound to obey. In such case the remody of the relator is simple, direct and effective; and being so the mest proper forum in which to enforce the rights of the applicant is the one in which his proceedings have been initiated. The powers of another tribunal should not be invoked unless the court having or ginal jurisdiction should, from want of proper authority, be unable to enforce its own orders or decreas. Even if this order is to be regarded as the order of the Judge at Chambers, and not that of the superior Court, yet, by section Sed of the Code, the Judge is wasted with a the repondent contends, the order itself is not undurge a question I leave to be advant by the Superior Court, yet, by section Sed of the Code, the Judge is wasted with its means a heariff its of the single ground that the order if brading on the Mayor, can be promptly enforced by the Court of Judge by when it was made.

The Cuban Justia.

The Chan Park.

TO THE RESTOR OF THE REALD.

In your issue of this morning, a communication from your correspondent of Havana has appeared, wherein he transcribes a translation of a letter published in the Diano de la Marieo, of the 28th ult, signed "J.S.

The Cuban Junta as I have on other occasions stated, the Curan surface at have on othess events. Meanthe, we pray you and your readers to suspend your
jegment on the subject until we can be fairly heard.
Respectfully your most obedient servant,
It validable. Recretary of Oubside Junta.
New York, Aug. S. 1805.

New Yok Potatics.

Indepty Party Convention,
The liberty party of New York will meet in convention at Utim on Wicciency, the 12th day of September cost at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a state tick the the cassing election, and to decreas the great principles of timevrael therty, and their legitimate application to makind. The committee south the attendance of the liberty men and women of the State to this convention. Paper French; to the came of inerty please copy.

Intel Minester July 28, 1866.

THOUGHT STOWE.

J. C. HAZEINOTON.

W. W. CHEMAN,

Central Comittee.

STRANGET CAMANNA .- In consequence of the prevanot leave this port until the 16th of Agust.

THE GLEN COVE REGATTA.

Phot Summer Race of the New York Yacht

ATTENDITS ECRNES-A SUMMER DAY ON THE ECOND-TRE RESULT OF THE RACE-GLEN COVE-THE YACHT CLUB AND WM. E. BURTON.

The morning of yesterday looked cloudy, and so did the faces of those who were to participate in the Glea Cove regatta; but by eight o'clock the heavens cleared up, and gave promise of a beautiful day, as it afterwards proved to be.

New York Yacht Club, and the invited guests of William E. Burton, on behalf of the inhabitants of Glen Covestarted from Peck slip on the steamer Croton, for the scene of the proposed regatta. Among the persons on board we noticed George Steers, ex Mayor Kingsland, Issue Townsend, President of the Almshouse Governors, and a number of other well known citizens. There was a Captain Yokaloff, of the Russian Imperial Engineers, to learn what he can of the American mode of ship-bullding, with a view, of course, to reproduce American

models in Russian waters.

In due time the beat arrived at the Cove, and the scene there presented was certainly most beautiful. The village is completely hidden by the luxuriant vegetation, and the contrast between the dark green shore and the placid bay, dotted with the white salia and the streaming pennants of over seventy vessels, was most agreeable, and gave an interest to the spectacle it would not otherwise access

the lady friends and relatives of the members of the

versels were	lying in	the	bay,	ready	to	start	in	the
race:-								
Name.	Rig.	Ton	f	Ou	ner.			
Widgeon	Sloop	80	W	. D, M	N. 6	R. W	Ed	ZAT.
Haze	Behr	80	M	H Gr	nne	u.		6
Julia								
Stella								
Una								
Twilight	.Bebr	16	E.	A. Joh	neor	1.		
Irene	. Sloop	48	T	B. Ha	w cin	4.		
Mystery	Schr	46	De	vlin.	State	on &	St	agg
Unding	. Sloop	32	H	. C. B.	bood	K		
Spray	. Schr	77	8.	Drape	r.			
Sport	Sloop	38	T.	T. Fer	Tin.			
Ray	Sloop	30	F	M. Ra	Y.			
Norms	. Schr	25	A	& W.	H	dajor.		
Lucky	.Sloop	17	0.	T Mo	rton			
Mary	Sloop	. 17	D.	C. Kin	gala	nd.		
Ripple	.Bloop	17	A	. C. Ki	ngel	and.		
Ceres	Sloop .	. 16	C	has. P.	LVA			
Alpha	.Sloop	17	M	Morri	я,			
Early Bird								
Ka velid	Sloop.	16	8	W. Th	atch	or.		

be seen gave the advantage of twenty-five seconds time per ton, for tournage, to the smaller yacuts:—

be seen gave the advantage of twenty-five seconds time per tox, for tonnage, to the smaller yachts —

There will be two prizes, given by the citizens of Gien Cove, L. I.

A vessel will be moored abreast of the wharf at Gien Cove, on the west side of which the yachts will anchor, head to wind, at intervals of 100 yards, communing with the yachts of least tonnage nearest to the stake heat.

Yachts may have their mainsails, or fore and mainsails, (according to their rig.) holsted, and gaff topsails set. The committee reserving the power, nowever, of ordering all sails to be lowered before sturting, or of adopting any mode of stating that they may deem proper, should circumstances render any change necessary.

The courses of the race will be around a stake boat off throngs's Neck Light, passing it to the northward; themes around a stake beat off Matinnicock Point, passing it to the worthward; thence back to the point of starting, presing to the east of the stake boat.

In going and returning the course is to be cutsife of the "Stepping Stones."

The measurement of counage to be given in by the owners of the respective yachts intending to compete for these prizes to the Committee of Arrangements, at Gien Cove, on or before Thursday evening, the second proximo, at nine o'clock, after which no alteration of any ocaription affecting the displacement of the vessels shall be made.

There are to be no restrictions on sails that may be carried by the yachts contending for these prizes.

The yachts will be allowed to carry man for tonnage by Custem House measurement.

The distance marked out by the course given is about to miles, and yachts will be allowed 25 seconds time pecton for foreage.

The prizes will be awarded to the two yachts making the short est runs, and the time in which the race must be accomplished is fixed at nine hours from the time of starting.

The signals for starting will be two discharges of a gue from the committee's steemboat—the first, as pro-

and their time of passing this line will be

the committee.

WM. E. BURTON,
A. D. RUSSELL,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
Salling committee.

All being in readiness, the signal gun was fired, (this was at 11:15 A. M.,) and up went mainsail and topsail, ilb and gaff, and off dashed the little fleet under the imup the bay. The start was pronounced the finest ever witnessed in our waters, so even'y did the vessels glide from their anchorage; the only accident that happened was the Spray mosening a top-all, which checked nor

course for a time.

At this time the scene from the steamboat which led the race was most animating. The weather was all that could be desired. The green shore on either side, flecked with white sand and brown bluff, forming the cove, up sels, with white sails set and gay pennous streaming, were curvetling and prancing and feaming his spirited horses under the rein of a skillful rider. At first the Ray and Alpha took the lead, fellowed close by the Have and Una, while far down the cove

the Ray and Alpha took the lead, followed close by the Have and Una, while far down the core were stretched the other vessels at intervals. Before arriving at Sand's Point Hight House, the Wilgeon, on board of which was Commodore Edgar, began to poil up, and kept passing vessel after vessel until she neared the Una and Bay, which were them ahead. The Julia also, which had lagged behind from the start, boomed out and run nearer shore, and soon her black prow was white with foam. But as the fleet passed the point the breeze began to die away, and fears were appressed that a dead calm would ensas. The smaller vessels, which were far in the rate, now began to pull up, and the little Sport and others run lightly forward, but the Wilgeon by this time had passed the Ray and the Hase, and was several lengths shead of the Una. In this way the race was continued with varying fortune the Wilgeon by however, generally leading until the vessels arrived at the first stake boat off Throgg's Neck light House.

As the country men had taken great interest in this affair the found fairly swarmed with boats filled with shock headed Long Islanders, and bouncing roay cheeked country girls all of whom manifested their delight by shouting until they were hoarse, and benevocally getting an the way of the yachts with the best intention, no douth, but with most unhappy results. And singular cravits same of the were—many of them were modelled after the most antique and unheard of patterns, and contrasted odely with the elegant and above yachts that were sporting around them Throgg's Point was thronged with lates and gentlement to winess the yachts were grown to the proposed that any expertments by the Katydid, when the Neas, which was close behind, by a cever manouvier as in near the boat and rounded the point first, and loud innas. The following is the lines as the several yachts passed the stake. The reader will bear in mind that the loase started at 11 10 A. M.—

	11	Min.	Sec.
M	12	45	6 P.M.
/ 1 00H	12	#5	17 "
43610	12	50	40 11
40	12	6/2	3 11
ls	12	\$2	35 0
J	112	50	28 (4
187	12	50	1.5
pie	1	1	39 11
10	- 1	4	- 134
ehy	1	5	40 **
pbs	1	5	48 11
Ty	1		200
olp4	1	11	D 44
164	1	37	1 4
Min	1	17	15 19
sate by	1	17	88 16
The other boats were so far bents	nd th	est no	police was
en of them.			
after same and the otate the -	Aug	white!	L. Buch Alas

the end them. After passing the state the wind, which had died away, freshened again at entervals, and some most energies sling was winnessed. Now one toots to tained, then another, the Wingson however will leading them all. Ruch ammented was created by an oil found for schoolser which, catching a faverable bream, sho shead of everal famey little paths to the article and infiguration of their occupants, and the article sheaf of the country twen in books, who the creat delight of the country twen in books, who are delight of the country twen in books, who are therefore a delight of the country twen the whole or white the wind hand, the Mustry caucht be an one bream and deshear about a solid style, us if the world had had a large or white the country twenty caucht be an or bream and deshear about an action style, us if it

and she fell behind. The pilot beat Hornst was also seen in the race and made good time. At Mattinscots foint was being made, the Julis began to pull up, and before it was reached she was ahead. The wind was treahening, and the large boats were doing batter, though the little Katy didand Sport were leaping along

at a une pace.				-
the beats rounded the stake in	call'a	at styl		ad in
the following order:-				
	H.	Min.	Sec	
Julia	3	25	38	P.M.
Katydid	3	29	16	**
Haze	3	28	40	61
Wicgeon	3	50	2	66
Una	3	32	3	44
Ray	3	32	18	44
rene	23	33	54	66
iolla	3	36	17	**
uck y	3	37	15	44
port	3	38	1	**
dystery	3	28	53	16
fary	3	39	20	11
naine	3	40	15	44
		41	66	44

tance run being twenty five mile			*****		
tance run being twenty nve mine	H	Min.	Sec.		
lia	4	15	32	P.M.	
dg60n	4	22	05	44	
	4	25	57	16	
ze	4	27	CO	**	
tydid	4	27	26	16	
ne	4	23	0.0	66	
Ila	4	22	47	16.	
J	4	335	20	*1	
ry	4	37	46		
dine	4	39	15	44	
cky	4	40	47	11	
pple	4	44	45	36	
stery	4	48	10	**	
res	4	54	05	**	
Charles and Aber distance America	A 15 w	and the state of the		Buch	

CLUE-This club played the return match yesterday, at Hoboken. Some engagements calling several members away, they could not finish the match, convequently it was decided by the first innings in fever of the single one linings. The married men won the choice, and commenced with Sharps and Jones, both of whom soon got cut for two runs. Sharpe, who is a beautiful field, did better in the recent innings with his bat. Sam Wright did the same. He faced Sharpe, and they kept and nineteen each. Sam made a good leg hit for three, and another straight cut for three Balley had no luck.
We should like to have seen some of his a sahing play. got three fours in gallant style. Gibbes played very steadily, and was perfectly astonished to find he had scored nearly as many as the first innings of the mar-ried man; his bowling was benefitful. Draper, who

MATERI	ND SIDE.
First Innings.	Second Innings.
CAMPILL CONTINUES.	Total.
Pharpe b. Gibbes 0 Jones c. Gibbes b. Dra-	
P47 2	not out 1 3
Tift b. Draper 5	not out 5 10
Wright b. Draper 8	c. Gibbes b. Draper. 19 27
R. Waller b. Draper 2	***************************************
Bailey run out 10	c Burnett b Gibbes 1 11
T. Waller not out 21	leg b.wicast b. Dra-
Modbauch run out 0	e, and b. Gibbee 1 1
Hindhaugh run out 0	
Brown c Gibbes b. Dra-	
Oaborn c. Walker b.	
Gtbbee 1	
Byes, 2; wides, 5 7	Byes, 1; wides, 8. 9 16
Total 61	Total 68 119
	k 810 %
Mann c. Sharpe b. Wright.	
Congress c. Bailey b. R. W.	Valley 0
Bingham b Waller	14
Gibbes b. Jones	
Walker c. Wright b. R. Wa.	liez 0
Burnett c. and b. H. Waller	23
Draper c. Jones b. Wright.	24
Tinson c. T. Waller b. Wrig	ht 10
Davis not out	
Saunders o. Tift b. Wright.	
Stoat b. Bailey	
Hyes, 4; wice bells,	
Total	
The Albany match will p	ot take piace on Moustay No
	ntettigenes.
	OW NOTHING COUNCIL.
the section of the first terms	more advanted by the con-

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention—
Whereas, The State Council of New Jersey was one of the earliest to organise and embrace the principles of the American party, and has been one of the most energetic and faithful advocates of the same and.
Whereas, It has ever been the opinion of the State Council that the American party was formed for the purpose of carrying out cortain specific principles, namely—to exist the effect of the insidious policy of the Church of Rome upon our reputilean institutions, to maintain the union of the States, and to secure to the native born American people the management and coarred of their own government; and that the sine and purposes of the party are not enginean not local but national and co extensive with the Union, and, whereas The National Council at the recent section, interpulated upon our political creek an issue, manaly—the subject of davery—which had never been contralplated by the members of the Order, which is extra neous to the objects and same, and is regard to which we cany the right of the National Council, by either all mattive or negative legis ation, to force objective and same and is regard to which we cany the right of the National Council, by either all mattive or negative legis ation, to force objective and council and the Order, included of the Principle of the Order, included of the Principle of the Order, included of the Principle of the Order, included the order in the Order, which has received and most perfect to the translation of the National Council to Order, and an another and most feative and processes against the 12th section of the platform of the National council and most perfect of the Order, included orders the order and another and most feative in the order and another and most feative in the order and another and most perfect of the Order, included orders and another and most feative in the order and most feative in the order and another another and most feative in the legislation of Order, included orders and another an

one from those which are the avowed and distinc-cinciples of the Order.

Lived, that we will athere to the Malford Coun-of proviews in our andwards to keep our elec-tifs which and limits of the constitution and to o which we have solemnly given our along an of case with the numerat bounding to our resolution.

best red, at the opinion of this State Copies, Dat

tion of excitation of the personal political aggranus try metits originators.

Recolved, that this State Council denounces tay afficiation with any party which is sectional in its nature, and which claims to be a Northern party or a Sentiment party, but distinctly avows its object to be theroughly national and American.

The Prohibitory Laquor Law.
ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION INSTERDAT.
There was a slight increase in the number of the u

First district Police Court ... Justice Welsh Second district Police Court ... Justice Pearcy Third district Police Court ... Justice Brennan

Ten arrests for drunkensess were reported by the po-lice yesterday morning. They were taken into custom

Samuel Hammond, late of Minnesota Territory, but at present stopping at the Farmers' Hotsl, Washington street, on route for California, appeared before Justice

Yesterday, Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth ward police arrested a young man named Charles A. Willard

Yesterday morning, about 11 o clock, Sergeast Bow. from Poughkeepsie, to the effect that a fellow named robbery. The robbery was perpetrated on Thursday night, after Mr. Geggs had retred to rest. Theoryeso as locked up in one of the cells at the Chief's office, to best on reamnestion preparatory to being sent back to Poughkeepste for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY ON A STEAMBOAY. A women named Bridget Genrey, was arrested yester day, charged with having stolen clothing valued at \$40 the property of one of the passengers on board the elemntont Empire State, while that recased was lying at Newport, Rhode Island. The accused was organited for examination on charge of grant largeny.

Personal Intelligence.

Personni Intelligence.
Dr. Wayland has resigned his Presidency of Bewa University.
The disease with which Mr. Abbott Lawrents is ade present afflicted, we learn from Boutno, has taken another unfavorable turn.
The much esteemed Commandor F. J. de Carvalho Moreara, kinisten Plenipotentiary of Brazil, says the Nazional Intelligence of the hid has took leave of the President the day before yesterday, being on the eve of his departure for a bugiand, to which Court he has been appointed Brazilian Minister, a promotion—so occalesed to be in diplomatic precedence—of which he is every way worthy, if we may judge by the estimation in which he is flield here by our government and officens. His brothler in law, the Chevaller Aguiss de Andrado, recently returned to the United States, after his premotion as Feertaxy of Legalion, will act for some time as Brazilian Charge d'Allaires, and has been presented as such to the government.

Americans registered at the braziling office of Living-

Americans registered at the banking office of laving-ton, Welle & Co., No. 5 Place de la Brarse, Paris, July

ARRIVALE.

At the St. Nicha ac-Hon James M. Cook Allany, J. Barlman North, Washington, Hon. E. C. Indiana, Allany, J. John S. Martington, Honder, E. A. Southerd North St. A. Southerd North St. A. Sayor A. Stone, Continued and Continued and

A. Rock, Va. G. W. Newell, Albany, N. States, Nahast, At the St. Dereits-J. C. Craper, Philadelphic, A. Dalvay, H. B. Charle, Live. Major, J. W. Wheelsek, Fan Francisco, F. A. Carracov, Horse B. Acalica, Providence, Capt. B. B. Lein, C. C. At the Actor James T. Amer. Champer, Jan. H. Woods, Paris, J. Banas, C. P. Lein, C. Champer, J. G. Gravferdet, B. Gonze, San Francisco, W. R. Mitterd, St., P. Talvas, Nay Unions, H. E. Libble, Saramack, C. W. Aberton, C. B. Grave, Barton, W. R. Mitterd, St., P. Talvas, Nay Unions, H. E. Libble, Saramack, C. W. Aberton, C. C. L. R. L. B. Maissem, Ghier, Capt. Bonks, G. E. San, Hartford, Chee, Emith, Beacon, Exch. Typin, etc., L. S. Maissem, Ghier, Capt. Bonks, G. San,

hat the Clarendon-Dion Bourcionals and lady, N. T. Hot Was B. Re-d. Philadelphia; Thomas Terry and family, Cale Thos Franchick N T. Ny. November New York, Nr. Service Paris, Nr. Servic

From Legion and Portamonth to ship Rates. H. Canley, From Legion and Portamonth to ship Rates. H. Canley, of Compute Conservate and S. Mont. of England Joseph Rates and J. Seek. Good House, Co. Conser. Log-Logo Rates and J. Seek. Good House, C. Conser. Log-